PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. harles W., Knapp, President and Gen Mi George L. Allen, Vice President, W. B. Carr, Secretary.

Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

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TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Counting-Room Bell Kinloch Main 2018 A 673
Editorial Reception-Room Park 156 A 674 , MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1901.

MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the menth of May, 281, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

2...........73,730 18............76,180 4...........76,210 2073,290 5 Sunday..101,665 21.... .73,130 6 74,510 22 72,920 7.........73,400 23..........73,070 8..... 73,480 24 72,780 75,120 10 72,970 26 Sunday .. 98,450 11..........75,060 27..........72,470 12 Sunday . 100,325 28 74,569 13......74,060 2972,240 14 73,290 30...... 72,020 15 73,090 31 72,370 16 72,110 Total for the mouth 2,387,175 Less all copies spotled in print-

Net number distributed 2,325,421 Average daily distribution 75,013 And said W. B. Carr further mys that number of copies returned or reported W. B. CARR.

thirty-first day of May, 1901. J. F. PARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1995.

PREPARING THE WAY.

ing, left over or filed.

Preparing St. Louis for the World's Fair is not alone a matter of making new streets, digging sewers, abolishing the smoke and erecting new city institutions. These things are of first importance, yet there are many minor reforms that are necessary.

Mayor Wells has shown an appreciation of this fact in recalling all the permits for street obstructions, such as post advertisements, heavy projections and other advertising paraphernalia. As the law now stands, the matter is largely within the Mayor's discretion.

Under Mayor Ziegenhein the permi power flourished at its highest. Private sanies were allowed to erect poles in the sidewalks. Advertising stands were placed many feet in front of stores. From a comparatively clear view of the receives no pecuniary benefit from the privileges. The public is inconvenienced. St. Louis can well do without the ob-

POSTING THE TRAVELER.

In sending out official notices setting forth the status of naturalized Americans in the various European States the State Department has rendered valuable service to many American citizens of foreign birth.

The information thus concisely presented is of great value, and a proper onsideration of the facts in the case may protect naturalised Americans traveling in Europe from some very unleasant experiences.

Those of the number who have not rendered their due of military service to their native country will be wise in familiarizing themselves with the penal-ties attaching to this failure. Neglecting to do this, they may find that a visit to the land of their birth means a sojourn in prison or a prompt reporting for duty ne convenient army barracks.

It is also a timely moment at which to post foreign-born Americans as to their tatus in Europe. The annual hegira of globe-trotters is about to begin. It's all very well to trot over Europe for a summer holiday, but nobody wants to trot into trouble with European governments while doing it. Naturalized Americans uld make very sure of the condition of their account with the old country before getting too far away from the home of their adoption.

MISSIONARIES.

With the probable opening of the Klowa and Comanche Indian Reservations August 6, the surrounding country will again furnish its comple settlers who will take up claims left by this new section of the United States is general, the history of "rushes" shows grants comes from the adjoining States gratifying. and Territories.

This fact is shown by the census of Oklahoma and Kansas. In a statement ing the Kaiser's aggressive spirit and made to the Interior Department, the Governor of Oklahoma estimates that provoked resentment in Russia. The the Territory has contributed at least 100,000 people during the past twelve months to the reservation that had on opened in the Indian Territory.

If the Governor is correct in his estiste, Oklahoma will be doing only its there as a missionary State. The popuation of Kansas in 1890 was 1.427.096. During the last decade, the increase was but 3 per cent, the returns for 1900 being 1,470,495. In that decade the historic es" to the country now compris a literally drained the State of natural increase in population. As writer put it, "if a stone wall had a built around the State, the birth ite would have made a larger gain." But while Kansas made a gain of only

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC | 3 per cent in population, Oklahoma in that the Sugar Trust has compelled the creased prodigiously, the rate being 407 per cent. In 1800 the population of Oklahoma was 61,834. Ten years later there were 398,245 people in the Territory. Of this increase of 336,411 people, it is not too much to say that Kansas

furnished over 200,000, perhaps 250,000. At the same time, Oklahoma and Kansas have contributed to the population of the Indian Territory. From a population in 1890 of 180,182 the Indian Ter-200 | ritory increased to 391,960 in 1900, or a gain of 117 per cent. Missionary work of the grandest sort is this. Kansas has no cause to complain. Nor has Oklahoma. Both are doing the work of centuries in decades.

OUR INDIAN RECORD.

Republican imperialists and their organs have developed already a habit of defending the new American policy of proconsul rule in Porto Rico and the Philippines with the complacent assertion that Americans may safely be irusted to justly govern an infector and subject people.

Unhappily for the imperialists, the story of our dealings with and government of the Indians is the only example of our practice in the business. The hundred years during which we have been in complete control of the Indian's destinies have been characterized by a frank and clear-sighted American writer as "A Century of Dishonor." The story is one of fraud and corruption, of inter recklessness in the detail of government. of countless pledges made by us but to be broken, of unfalling and unpitying resort to the final argument of the strong hand.

It is not a story that any American can read with pride. Its principal figure was for many decades the thieving Indian agent. Its main theme is the alternate pampering and despoliation of the Indian. Its most frequent incident was the incident of war brought on by our breaking of faith with the Indian, virtually a war for extermination.

The wrongs, the scandals and the sins which attended our dealings with the Indians of our own continent will be surpassed by those developed in our imperial satrapies of Porto Rico and the Philippines. In the latter especially, thousands of miles distant from our shores, corruption and maladministration are well-nigh inevitable under carpetbag rule. We were not able to prevent this in dealing with the Indians under the eyes of our citizens. We shall be helpless to prevent it in the Philippines or in Porto Rico. The carpetbagger will represent American government in our colonies, and the carpetbag idea of government is that it must be adtered for the sole and exclusive benefit of the carpetbagger.

If we are to be taught anything by the history of our own dealings with the Indians, it is that even such a people as ourselves may not be trusted to respect the rights of another people governed as inferior and dependent. Oppression and negligence, indulgence and despoliation, seem to be the inevitable product of such a condition. The prospect opened up in Porto Rico and the Philippines is not a pleasant one. Our account with the American Indian shows a heavy debit against us. Our account with the Filipino and the Porto Rican threatens to bankrupt the nation in so far as its possession of the early American spirit of liberty and equal rights is concerned.

LET GUMPTION PREVAIL

Governor McSweeney of South Carolina, who refuses to accept the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin is correct in his belief that those two shore and the lakes that several new them to see the silliness of their recent action.

The South Carolina Governor should have gone farther than he did in merely suggesting to Senators Tillman and Mc-Laurin the fact of the dignity of the ons which they hold as their State's representatives in the United States Senate. He should have logically followed out this thought and frankly stated to the two Senators that they had no shadow of right to resign high office merely because of their own personal and political differences.

Until their constituents themselves should demand otherwise, it was the plain duty of Senators Tillman and Mc-Laurin to remain at the posts to which they had been assigned. It made no difference whether Tillman thought Mc-Laurin a renegade, or McLaurin thought Tillman a faker. Tillman did not send McLaurin to the Senate, nor McLaurin Tillman. It was the people of South Carolina who thus honored each of them, and it was the duty of each faithfully to serve the people until relieved of

that duty by the people. Senators Tillman and McLaurin have another thought coming to them in this matter of resigning their seats in the United States Senate. The thought under compulsion of which they resigned was the thought of a foolish boy, taunted into doing a foolish thing to prove that he "wouldn't take a dare." whole performance was silly. Senators Tillman and McLaurin should now repudlate it, and hereafter endeavor to behave more as befit Senators of these United States.

FRIENDLY RUSSIA.

As bearing upon the new policy of William of Germany, looking to the formation of a European trade alliance the Indians. Although the invitation to against the United States, the recent cable news from St. Petersburg to the effect that there is no probability of Rusthat the larger element of the emi- sia joining such an alliance is somewhat

> It is entirely logical that the conduct of the German forces in China, reflectgreed for Chinese territory, should have German policy in China was directly simed at Russia's interests. It was as distinctly anti-Russian as that of Great Britain. It could not but convince Russia that in any great European crisis she must inevitably regard Germany as an enemy, seeking to diminish Russia's

prestige and to gain advantage at Russia's expense. It is also natural that the pro-American sentiment should be strong in St. Petersburg. The United States and Russia are hereditary friends. Their friendship dates back to the times when this Government was but a weak and insig-nificant factor in world-affairs, and when Russian friendship meant more of profit to us than to Russia. It is true

McKinley administration to place an unjust tariff tax on Russian sugars, but it seems that Russia is generous enough not to charge this commercially hostile act to the nation. And it is to be hoped that her friendship shall continue, inasmuch as the success of Germany's proposed European trade war on American goods would be disastrous indeed.

CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

China's agreement to pay the 4 per cent interest on the indemnity demanded by the Powers, pending the payment of the principal, would seem to constitute a satisfactory settlement of existing difficulties and to call for the prompt withdrawal of the allied forces.

The situation, however, remains tense with interest. It is now to be learned whether the Chinese Government is equal to the task of maintaining order without the backing of foreign troops. The test must be made in all fairness. China being credited with a willingness to protect the property and lives of foreigners and to promptly punish the offenders should there be even a slight recerrence of the Boxer troubles.

The Chinese Government and people have everything at stake in the issue now to be confronted. If it shall again become necessary for the European Powers and the United States to place armies on Chinese soll for the purpose of protecting their respective citizens in China, the moment for the partitioning of China will have arrived. The foreign troops will remain, and their Governments will proceed to a division of territory. It will be the end of China ts an independent nation.

It is for this reason that the developments following the pending withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese territory will possess a singular interest. The fate of China depends upon her immediate demonstration of ability to main tain law and order. Also, it may be taken for granted, the peace of Europe depends as well on this demonstration masmuch as the beginning of the division of China means almost inevitably a European war over the consequent

OUR NEW POSITION.

It would seem to be in order to congratulate the European press on its very clear perception of the significance of the recent decision of the Federal Supreme Court legalizing the colonial policy of the administration. The decision is hailed as notice that the United States are in line with other land-grabbing Powers, unrestrained by consideration for the rights of the weaker peoples.

This is a position which we have ever occupied before. It is one which was impossible as long as we remained faithful to the teachings of the men who founded our Government. We would not occupy this position now but for the fact that an imperialist administration has allowed its greed for power to overcome its loyalty to American prin-

There is nothing strange in the fact that the newspapers and governments of Europe welcome our change of creed with mingled contempt and cynical satisfaction. They seem to suspect that the great hullaballoo concerning the rights of man which we have kept up for a hundred years was a beautiful bluff. They can, at least, claim that we have abandoned it under the temptation to deprive some 8,000,000 Filipines and 800,000 Porto Ricans of their rights. And we have no satisfactory reply to

Announcement is made from the sea-000 to \$500,000, are being erected. Rural simplicity always was a dream.

If Minister Loomis of Venezuela coulexchange views with Minister Conger of China the merits of the diplomatic service would probably resolve themselves into dollars and cents.

It won't be long now until the World's Fair site is chosen, and the adoption of the Charter amendments would make a atting addition in World's Fair develop-

Lipton Limited's stockholders think Sir Tom is yachting too much. Judging by the way the America's Cup stays on this side, he's not yachting enough.

St. Louis May bank clearings have again broken all records, exceeding those of April by \$28,737,286 and of April, 1900, by \$71,949,178.

Ananias, Tex., does not belle its name The latest reports from there set forth that the oil in that neighborhood does not have to be refined. Being a combination of doctor and de

tective-story writer Conan Doyle should be able to resurrect Sherlock Holme without turning a hair.

Vassar's girl athletes have again broken various athletic records. No wonder men are a bit afraid to marry the modern college-bred girl. Governor McSweeney wants peace be

Can it be that the South Carolina Governor is not Irish? There may be rarer things than a day in June, but it would be hard to find any that are better done to the average

tween Senators Tillman and McLaurin.

What if Foraker dld write the Porto Rico tariff bill? Didn't it require the best efforts of Mark and Mack to get it

uman taste.

Great Britain has spent \$715,000,000 fighting the Boers. About \$50,000,000 of it has come up the Mississippi River for mules.

fun over our abandonment of American principles. And yet it isn't a bit funny. Okinhoma has gained 407 per cent in population during the last ten years. It has gained seven times that in prestige.

Again is it in order to remind the Cubans that strong peoples have rights which must be respected by the weak.

Bouthern heroes who bought worthless railroad tickets in Memphis should have paid for them in Confederate money.

Turkey has made a first payment on the cruiser to be built by an American firm. Wonders will never cease.



MISS DOROTHY SAUNDERS. She Is the Mexico, Mo., Girl Who Won the Prize Piano at the Recent Hardin College Contest.

RADICAL AND MISCHIEVOUS CHANGE IN OUR SYSTEM.

Judge O'Neil Ryan Quotes Justice Harlan on the Colonial Decisions and Reviews the History of Territorial Government in the Light of Recent Events.

BY JUDGE O'NEILL RYAN.

To the Editor of The Republic.
St. Louis, May 31.—Not until to-night, I regret to say, has my time permitted me to answer your inquiries respecting the recent and gravely important decisions of the

Supreme Court of the United States in the Porto Rican cases.

Much comment and criticism has been induged and many opinions upon those opinions have been given when, so far as known to me, the court's opinions have not yet been published in extenso, but we are at least sufficiently advised to know that the decisions permit of a radical departure from what has hitherto been understood to be the powers of our Government. be the powers of our Government,

The criticisms have been, so far as I know, temperate, respectful of the dignity of the court and the character of the men composing it, but firmly insistent upon the underlying questions of national import and constitutional construction, which, to the minds of many men have been by the deminds of many men, have been, by the de-cision in the Downes case, unsettled, de-spite many decisions and a long course of national political conduct to the contrary. The importance to our people now and hereafter and to peoples we are assuming to govern by methods and the application of principles foreign to our history and form of government, of the power seemingly given by this decision to the legislative and executive branches of our Government, makes the discussions of these decisions absolutely accessive.

makes the discussions of these decisions absolutely necessary.

If the decision in the Downes case is right legally tand as the decision of the court it must be so considered, and its political effects are wrong and tend to the undermining of our institutions, the sooner that is known and thoroughly appreciated, the more outlets will the people salve the the more quickly will the people soive the problem of how to right that wrong. Criticism of the cases does not require.

streets, the prospect has become hidden by projections of every sort. The city overly-impetuous men should take a sober second thought that may lead 000 to \$500,000, are being erected. administration's policy, but a defense of the decision it would seem involves a de-fense of that policy, and a lapse into an argument that has for its major and minor premises the administration's premise that has for its major and minor premise the administration's policy redounds to the commercial and military glory of this country; the decision enables that policy to be legally carried into effect; ergo, the decision is and should be the law.

It is unfortunate for the supporters of that policy that the persuasiveness of the decision for the purpose of convincing is lessened by the fact that it was rendered by a bare majority of one, and that that one reached his conclusion by a very different though less radical process of reasoning from that followed by his colleagues, while the minority concurred in a powerful dissenting opinion written by the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Harian added some observations in which he declared that the principle announced by the majority "will be a radical and mischlevous change in our system of government. We will, in is unfortunate for the supporters of one a radical and miscinevous change in our system of government. We will, in that event, pass from the era of constitu-tional liberty guarded and protected by a written Constitution, into an era of legisla-tive absolutism, in respect of many rights that are dear to all peoples who love free-

dom."

Brave and wisely spoken words that must commend themselves to men who prize liberty above gold, and regard the traditions and Constitution of our country as a more precious heritage than its military and compressions between the relations of the relations of

precious heritage than its military and com-mercial glory, if won by the violation of those traditions and the destruction or dis-regard of that Constitution.

The opinion of Mr. Justice White (of the majority), in which concurred Justices Shiras, Peckham and McKenna, declared that, in an international sense, Porto Rico is not a furnise country, vel. in a domestic that, in an international sense, Porto Rico is not a foreign country, yet, in a domestic sense, it is foreign to the United States, because Congress must first act in making it a part of the United States, and until then it is merely acquired territory, and hence not within the provisions of the clause in section 8, article 1, of the Constitution, requiring that imposts should be uniform throughout the United States.

The effect of the two decisions seems to

The effect of the two decisions seems to be this-that while upon the treaty of ces-sion Porto Rico ceased to be foreign terrision Porto Rico ceased to be foreign territory, and hence our statutes (Dingley
tariff), levying duties upon foreign imports,
ceased to operate as to the ceded territory,
this being the decision in the De Lima
case, yet that territory did not become by
that cession part of the United States, so
that its inhabitants are protected by the
constitutional provisions as to uniformity
of taxation, and will not become part until
Congress so decrees, this last being the
conclusion reached in the Downes case.

Congress so decrees, this last being the conclusion reached in the Downes case. It is not an irrelevant question to ask when, in our process of "benevolent assimilation," this decree of Congress will be enacted, and it is fair to say that this will only occur when the protected interests of this country deem it to their best interests. Meanwhile the Porto Ricans, who halled our fing as the emblem of protection and liberty, will find themselves in the unhappy condition of being shut out from free intercourse with other nations and yet not enjoying the full privileges that are ours.

not enjoying the full privileges that are ours.

The principle declared is applicable to Arizona, Idaho, Alaska; to any of our Territories, for they, too, are "mera territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States," and hence are subject to this extraordinary congressional power given to the Government with reference to revenue legislation. When we remember that "the power to tax is the power to destroy," we will appreciate what this means.

The principle of this decision seems clearly convery to a long line of decisions in which in one way or another that court has

ine of decisions in ther that court has principle succinetly

by treaty or otherwise must hold it subject to the Constitution and laws," and this may be said with respect to questions involved in the Louisiana Purchase, the method of the government of that territory being often quoted to justify the present extraordinary attitude of the administration toward Porto Rico and the Philippines.

I believe the majority opinion in the Downes case "distinguished" the decision written by Chief Justice Marshall in the Louishboroush case. Whether that case is

insured.

In the same case, meeting the argument In the same case, meeting the argument that this would mean "taxation without representation," and hence violate the "great principle which was asserted in our Revolution," he said: "The difference between requiring a continent with an immense population to submit to be taxed by a government having no common interest with it, separated from it by a vast ocean, restrained by no principle of apportionment, and associated with it by no common feelings, and permitting the representatives feelings, and permitting the representatives of the American people, under the restric-tions of our Constitution, to tax a part, of the society, which is either in a state of infancy advancing to manhood, looking forward to complete equality so soon as that state of manhood shall be attained, as is the case with the Territories; or which has voluntarily relinquished the right of representation and has adopted the whole body of Congress for its legitimate gov-ernment, as is the case with the district, is too obvious not to present itself to the is too obvious not to present itself to the minds of all."

We purpose taxing in Porto Rico a peo-ple who are of us for the purpose of levying tribute, and not of us for the purposes of we purpose taxing in Porto Rico a people who are of us for the purpose of levying tribute, and not of us for the purposes of citizenship, and who are separated from us geographically and socially, and we will extend that same benign consideration to the Filipinos, who are "separated from us by a vast ocean," and bound to us by neither ties of race nor tanguage. In other words, we are going to make subjects of silens, for that decision gives to Congress despotic powers over distant lands and peoples; we are going to make the "equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" under the American fing in American territories not an inalienable right, but a mere mocking phrase, a pricilege, a bounterous gift to be bestowed or withhed as wills our new masters, the Executive and Congress.

Lincoln said: "They who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

Let us ponder weit these words before we conclude to acquiesce in a policy that, begun in a Godlike spirit of love for our suffering fellows, has been continued through bloodshed, by greed for power and gain, and now threatens the overthr w of principles on which, and on which alone, it is the Executive and dangerous power is conceded to Congress because it is not problished to that body by the Constitution (although we have hitherto believed it had only such powers as were conferred by that instrument), then must there be an amendment to the Constitution, instead of possessies all powers which are not denied to it by the Constitution, instead of possessies all powers which are not denied to it by the constitution, instead of possessies all powers which are not denied to it by the constitution, instead of possessies only such powers as are expressly conferred by the people through the Constitution. The agitation for that amendment to the Constitution, fract of the majority opinion in the power and are not denied to the beson the power is not denied to the power is not denied to the power is not denied to t



She Is the Daughter of Admiral Hichborn and Is Engaged to Marry James G. Blaine, Jr., on June 4.

Tories, who dented those liberties to others than themselves.

We were a "werld power" because we were not as other Powers, because we had not lust of earth and gold because we proved not upon the weak and helpless, because our giory was not in the swerd that inflicted injuries, but in the shield that protected the oppressed, because we valued mercy and I do not believe that my countrymen mean to depart from those ideals. Men may hold aloft in the Senute of the United States the nugget of gold as the inspiring symbol of their kind, and adorn with fine phrases their appeals to the base and sordid in human nature, but they cannot long mislead the people who, however they may be concerned about the prosperity and power of their country, are more concerned about its honor and integrity.

DR. ROBERT EXAMINES THE MONARCHICAL TREND.

I believe the majority opinion in the Downes case "distinguished" the decision written by Chief Justice Marshall in the Loughborough case. Whether that case is "distinguished" or disparated, it makes declarations that might well have been heeded.

Spaaking with reference to the District of Columbia, and discussing the constitutions grant of power to Congress "to lay and collect taxes, dutie, imposts and excises" (the same grant involved in the Downes case), the court said, "This grant is general without limitation as to place. It consequently extends to all places over which the Government extends. If this could be doubted, the doubt is removed by the subsequent words which modify the grant. Three words are, 'Est all duties, imposts and excises may be exercised and mit of one answer. It is the monification of the power itself does not extend. "The word from the contended that the modification of the power to hay and collect duties, imposts and excises may be exercised that the modification of the power itself does not extend. "The power them to bay and collect duties, imposts and excises may be exercised throughout the United States."

These words are state of the power to have a supported the power than to all and the contended that the modification of the power to hay and collect duties, imposts and excises may be exercised thoughout the United States.

The support of the American Empire." It will not be contended that the modification of the power to hay and collect duties, imposts and excises may be exercised thoughout the United States.

The power than to lay and collect duties, imposts and excises in the contended that the modification of the power to hay and collect duties, imposts and excises the whole or any particular portion of the American Empire." Wheth was been so often and so misleadingly quoted during the past few days by those who would, apparentily, be willing to see an empire in fact, as well as in name, take the place of our great Republic. If only our commercial progress is mure.

It will b

that day power has been gradually accreting in the hands of the Federal officials, until now "the Government" means, in many respects, what Hamilton wished it to be—with more to come. The decision of the Supreme Court has confirmed and extended these new powers. Of course, for revolutions never go backward. Under that decision, Mr. McKinley can sign himself "P. I." just as gueen Victoria did, being "Queen of Great Britain, but Empress of India:" Regina Imperatrice—"R. I."

Your proposal to correct all this by an amendment of the Constitution will never be accepted. Evidently, the people are satisfied with the present condition of things; and the new generation which has grown up under them cannot understand why old men, whose lives began in the ante-bellum days, forget that they are "back numbers."

As to the action of the Supreme Court and Missouri's experience with a subordinate branch of that august body, if you will turn to your files for February 2 and 24. 1882, you will find an editorial on "A Stand for American Liberty," the message of Governor Stone to the State Legislature on the "imprisonment of County Judges under the process of the Federal courts," and copious extracts from the correspondence of Thomas Jefferson which I furnant 5.

nished Colonel Jones (then editor of The Republic), at his request. Jefferson de-clares that the Supreme Court was one of the two bodies whose existence imperiled the liberties of the United States, and he predicted the present exigency. I only copy (from your columns of February 28, 1853), a short extract from his letter to Archibald Thweatt, Esq., under date of January 19, 1821.

short extract from his letter to Archball Thweatt, Esq., under date of January B. 1821:

"I am sensible of the inroads daily making by the Federal into the jurisdiction of its co-ordinate associates, the State Governments. The legislative and executive governments may sometimes err, but elections and dependence will bring them to rights. The judiciary branch is the instrument which, working like gravity, without intermission, is to press us at last into one consolidated mass. Against this I know no one, equally with Judge Roane himself, who possesses the power and the courage, to make resistance; and to him I look, and have long looked, as our strongest bulwark. If Congress falls to shield the States from dangers so palpable and so imminent, the States must shield themselves and meet the invader foot to foot."

So, to the careful student of political movements, there has been a steady and continual acceptance of the modern claim that the country has outgrown the strict requirements of the Constitution; that new conditions and a new era require new interpretations and partial obliterations of what was one considered the palladium of American libety.

TOHER THEOLOGICAL THE CONSTITUTE OF THE CONSTITUTE

TOUR THROUGH THE SOUTH. Congressmen and Families Go at

Government Expense. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, June 2.-One of the pl washington, June 2.—One of the pleasantest Congressional junkets that has gone
from Washington for a long time will begin
its itinerary Monday morning. The members of the Rivers and Harborn Committee,
accompanied by their, wives and other
members of the family, will go for an extended tour of "inspection" of the harbors
and summer resorts of the South, the Pacific Coast and the Northwest. The Government will foot the bills.

clife Coast and the Northwest. The Cernment will foot the bills.

The party will reach New Orleans T day evening and go thence to Head Galveston, El Paso and Colton, thence to Seattle and return by the Noerr routs. A couple of months will spent and the trip will include such rea as Colorado Springs and the great Lake.

USES UMBRELLA, NOT HATCHET Dean McNulty Also Smashes

Heads Instead of Mirrors. brella, the Reverend Dean McNulty entered the saloon of Patrick J. Duffy, in Pattered the saloon of Patrick J. Duffy, in Pat-erson, N. J., just as the clock struck II on Saturday night, and chased about half a dozen young women from the side reoma. The Dean used his umbrella so vigorously on the crowd that was singing a ragtime melody that he broke off the handle and afterwards had to wield it by the rod. The

Lou." The Dean stood in the door and de-barred them from getting out. He was enabled to see every one distinctly. The girls and their escorts made a rush to brush the Dean asida, and it was then that he so effectively used his umbrella. In the ex-citement his silk hat was knocked to the ground and almost destroyed.

This is the sixth or seventh time that the Dean has entered this place, and he has always managed to find some one there.



L W. SMITH. First Lieutenant and Adjutant, K emper Military School, Boonville, Mo., Honor Graduate and winner of the Clarence E. Evans Gold Medal for Oratory.